MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Zurich Conferences Still in

Session. Speech of Napoleon on Italian

and Papal Affairs.

Maxpected Ministerial Crisis in England Upon the China Trouble.

The Trip of the Great Eastern from Portland to Holyhead.

MARKEVEMENT IN SOTTON AND BREADSTUFFS

w. of the 12th inst., passed Father Point at eight o'clock

yesterday morning, en route for Que overnment is understood to have given Napier, the

Lord Clyde was expected to leave India for England at he close of the year or early in January. Rumors were current of considerable diffe

ven a split, in the English Cabinet, on the Chinese ques-

dving state. His physicians had given up all hope of his Great hopes had been raised that the builders' strike in the steamer's departure those hopes were di

unsatisfactory manner.

The steamship Kangaroo, for New York, san
rerpool at eleven A. M. of the 12th inst.

Liverpool at 11:30 P. M. of the 11th.

teamers John Bell and United Kingdom, run ast season between Glasgow and Quebec, are to run een Glasgow and New York the ensuing winter.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

The prorogation of the Zurich Conference is antic

The London Times' Paris correspondent says that the doing all it could to win over the French Emperor to its views, while at the same time it was reported to be pre-

THE GREAT EASTERN.

HEB RUN FROM PORTLAND TO HOLYPEAN.
The Great Eastern quitted Portland at a quarter before pur P. M. on the 8th, and anchored in Holyhead a quarher before four on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst., hav-

ated at something over five hundred and fifty miles be average rate of speed for the whole trip is stated to speed. The paddles averaged ten, and the screw thirty-eight revolutions per minute, when working at a pressure of slight, and that the ship was under the most perfect concol. Rough attempts have been made to ascertain the vicinity were pitching about in a very lively manner.

Experience showed that the ship had steered admirably. and that the compasses were exact to a marvelous degree It was reported that the Great Eastern would remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have her boilers thoroughly repaired, in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

The correspondent of the London Times on board the ship, writing before the run to Holyhead, says that it is during the winter, and that Southampton will probably be

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

Juan difficulties. It reiterates its denunciations of Gen. Harney's course, and says he could not have anticipa any outrage to American citizens in San Juan, and con siders that such a statement is made for the purpose of sing an aggression which had long been determined It characterizes Gen. Harney's act as a gratuitous insult to the British empire, and one which could not be passed over. It firmly believes that no large class of gurated, and in reference to Gen. Scott's mission save responding courtesy, and the result will no doubt be a dangerous to the two great nations by the wrong headed-

week or so, but the malady was not serious. The Emperor and Empress had quitted Biarritz and arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and Bordeaux was en fêle, notwithstanding the weather

The Emperor's return to Paris was expected to b marked by very active movement in the highest political

don, had arrived in Paris.
On the 11th inst. the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, who read a reply to it. Both

speech and reply produced the most favorable impres-sion. The Emperor thanked his Eminence for hav-ing understood the high mission he had undertaken. was endeavoring to strengthen the confidence in the Church on the day whom every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further said that the government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the Pontifical throne swould only give atterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of his potar distant, when home will be evacuated by the French groups, for Europe will not allow that the occupation dence to enlighten the people as well as their sovereign they may well understand their duties.

fort of Grandelle and some small islands opposite Jersey

able article on Cochin China.

considerable attention. It is stated that the French Consu t Parma has received orders to quit his post unless

eers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and

assage in the Pope's allocution, in which it was stated that the King of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator is

length all the grievances of the people against the govern ment, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated

istice administered to the murderer of Anviti.

The King of cardinia was about to proceed to Genoa t receive the Dowager Empress of Russia. This and other little incidents are construed into a sympathy of feeling

ors had been current that Baron Bruck had to

dered his resignation, but they were not confirmed SPAIN.

Letters state that the representatives of Morocco, a Tangiers, had asked for further delay for the settlemen

f war to be present on the spot during the period of the panish expedition to Morocco.

The Spanish Consul at Tanglers had received orders to

quit his post on the 15th, and on the 18th the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish territory, unless the pending dispute were previously arranged. INDIA.

The Calcutta mail, with dates to 16th September, had arrived at Aden on the 1st inst. The rebels on the Nepaul frontier were still trouble

ailed from Calcutta.

ieved, and would be succeeded in the Governor General Exchange on London, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 1d.

were generally dull. Freights were depressed and ton

China dates, according to the telegraph, are to Sep

The Peiho and Grand Canal were blockaded by the

British and French war vessels. Admiral Hope was in a dangerous state, and would have to be invalided. The American Minister, says the despatch, was still ne-otiating, and about proceeding to Pekin. Ching Kang, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed by

THE LATEST NEWS.

London Daily News city article says:—Each set lement on the Stock Exchange forms to a certain exten an index to the character, speculative or bona fide, o general business. The consol market yesterday was fa Other departments in exchange participated in the ten-dency to improvement. The demand for money con-Small amounts of gold were sent to the bank yesterday.

The London Times city article says:—The funds of

fuesday opened at the quiet prices of the day preceding of stock in dealers' hands to be very small, and the ma

et soon experienced improvement. the rate in the open market did not exceed 234 per cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were wanted at two per cent. The foreign exchanges closed with an advancing

rocco is understood to be disposed to concede what is de-manded by Spain, a result to which the exertions of Lord friendly spirit his lordship is said to have exercised the influence of England to preserve peace on the river Plate without, however, intending to commit the country to active interference should warlike councils prevail.

The London Dady News says there is good reason to be-lieve that the differences which are created by the sudden and uncalled for action of General Harney at San Juan will be speedly abated. The language of the United States government is fair and honorable.

The London Times says that want of funds on the part

of the government of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more revere, and it is doubtless upon a break downin this respect that the Emperors of France Austria mainly eniculated for the restoration of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

at 95% a 95% for money, and 96 for account. funds had been dull and slightly lower, but on nd for money, and it was only in exceptional cases Letters from Australia report the failure of Fairfax &

Co., of Sydney, for £85,000, and J. & W. Patt

LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton in the three days subsequent to the departure of the Europa were 28,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken by speculators and 6,060 by expectors. The market showed an improved demand, and closed firm, but without any actual advance. Some authorities, however, say that the far and midding qualities of American were one eighth of a penny higher.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.
The advices from Manchester continue uni
All qualities were slightly lower; the decline
kinds of yara being fully one-eighth of a penny.

Champion, Captain A. T. Fletcher, intended for Panama. She had on board 700 tons of coal, sixty

Harlan, Hollingsworth & Co., at Wilmington, Del., and is the first iron ship of any size ever built in this country.

The ribs or unbers are bar iron, 4 by 1½ inches thick placed 6 inchesapart from stem to stern. There is as much serviceable fastening in one-fourth part of an iron ship as in the whole of a wooden one—both being of the same size, iron being seven times heavier than the best cak, taking the cubical capacity, and fourteen times attender.

terms.

Captain John T. Wright and Mr. William S. Freeman weat out by the last steamer to take charge of the business of the new line on the Pacific side, which was formerly done by C. K. Garrison, Esq., before selling out to Vanderbilt his interest in the line.

Captain Wright was for many years connected with the New Oricans and Texas business, and will be the outdoor man. Mr. Freeman has been connected with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as manager or head of the transportation business, for some thirty years, and is to be the indoor or financial man.

The Suit Against the Bishop of Rhode Island-The Other Side of the Story.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD In the HERILD of yesterday you make some re Rhode Island, who is represented as guilty of an attempt candor will extend to me the privilege of correcting the

not against the Bishop of this diocess, but against William O'Reilly, brother and administrator to the will of the late

The present Bishop never told Mrs. Hannerty "that the funds of the church were exhausted, but that he would see to her claim afterwards;" nor did Mrs. H. so testify The facts of the case, as brought out during the trial were simply these:—Bishop O'Reilly was lost, January, 1866, in the ill fated Pacific. As soon as his death was known Mrs. Hannerty began to speak of her having loaned money to him. At first the sum claimed by he

ISSO, in the ill-fated Pacific. As soon as his death was known Mrs. Hannerty began to speak of her having loaned money to him. At first the sum claimed by her was only \$500, but it soon grew to \$2,000, then to \$2,500, and finally to \$3,000, for which sum she sued the administrator. Her contradictory statements threw doubts over the claim, which were increased by the well-known fact that she had always expressed the most bitter feelings towards Bishop O'Relly, and was in such straitened circumstances that her small property had been constantly under mortgage for fourteen years for sums varying from \$100 to \$500.

Her witnesseson the trial were her son, her daughter and a Mrs. J., formerly an inmate of Mrs. Hannerty's house. Each of them fell into self contradictions whilst on the witness stand, which went far to sustain the position of the defence, viz.: that the whole suit was the result of a conspiracy to obtain money by the basest perfury.

The plaintiff claimed that the \$3,000 had been paid to Bishop O'Relliy, in the office of the late General Carpenter, on the 16th of May, 1853—the General Carpenter, on the transaction was fixed between ten and twelve o'clock. The defence showed that that day Bishop O'Relly was engaged, in his cathedral, from nine till after twelve o'clock, in singing mass, preaching and assisting at a Te Deum, at which more than 1,000 persons were present. On the other hand, Hon. Mr. Thurston, partner of the late General Carpenter, showed, from the office books, that he (Thurston) was in the office during the Bishop was, in company with several of his clergy, at the residence of the late Rev. J. Stokes, and that he remained there for dinner. Besides the records of the court-showed that General Carpenter spont that morning in the Court House in the trial

use. Instead of having messages sent from the manu-script, either by the House printing plan or by the Morse characters, he proposes to have the messages first set up in a peculiar faced character of type, to be learned by the operator. The type thus set up is placed in a re-ceiver, and by means of a wheel, a cylinder, and a stile or from eight to twelve thousand words an hour can tained. We should like to see it done.

THE INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Interesting Statements of Citizens of Harper's Ferry.

Graphic Descriptions of the Conflict Between the Insurgents and Soldiers.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A LADY.

The New York Pulpit on the "Irre

pressible Conflict."

SPECIAL REPORT TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Oct. 20, 1859. more levely and romantic spot than this village afterwards the party was increased by the arrival of two paid a visit to the village upon some pretence or other. They paid for everything they wanted in hard cash, and brought home any game. On one occasion a neighbor re-marked to Mr. Smith (as Old Brown was called) down in a peculiar manner, which Smith ex-plained by stating that it was the habit of the Indians in travelling through a strange country, to mark their path

Ferry. They drove out the school children and tied the schoolmaster hand and foot and kept him in the building. Towards night Cook went down towards Harper's Ferry, where Brown and his party were by this time hemmed in by the military, and was seen in a little time by a man who had lived on the road returning in a state of great excitement. Since that time neither he nor any of his party have been seen.

Old Brown and his men, nineteen in number, remained in charge of the armory and village, taking possession of the bridges and all the avenues, and arresting the citizons as fast as they made their appearance in the streets.

The rest of the affair is fully and minutely described in the following statements of citizens and eye-witnesses, which were taken by our reporter on Wednesday and

ten o'clock Sunday evening, as I was about closing up the doors below, I noticed a one horse covered wagon going by, and from its appearance concluded it was a gipsy wagon

You will furnish forty-five men with a good breakfast.

APTAIN SMITH.

I determined then to go to the yard. I went to the gate, and two mulations conducted me to "Captain Smith," who spoke very politely. He said, "I am Captain Smith I want prepared a breakfast for forty-five men."

COL. JOHN A. WASHINGTON S STATEMENT.

at my house, five or six miles from Harper's Ferry; I was awakened by hearing my name called in the hall; I sup-posed it was some friends arrived, who, being acquainted

CAPT. ALBURTIS' STATEMENT. Capt. Ephraim G. Alburtis, who commanded the volun-teers from Martinsburg that drove Brown's men into the